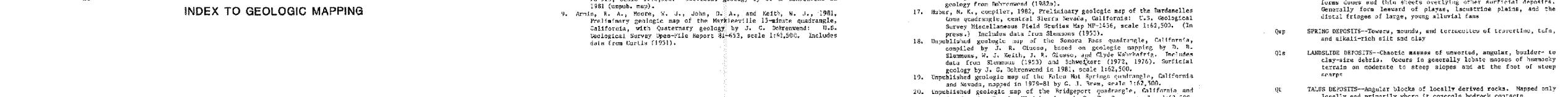
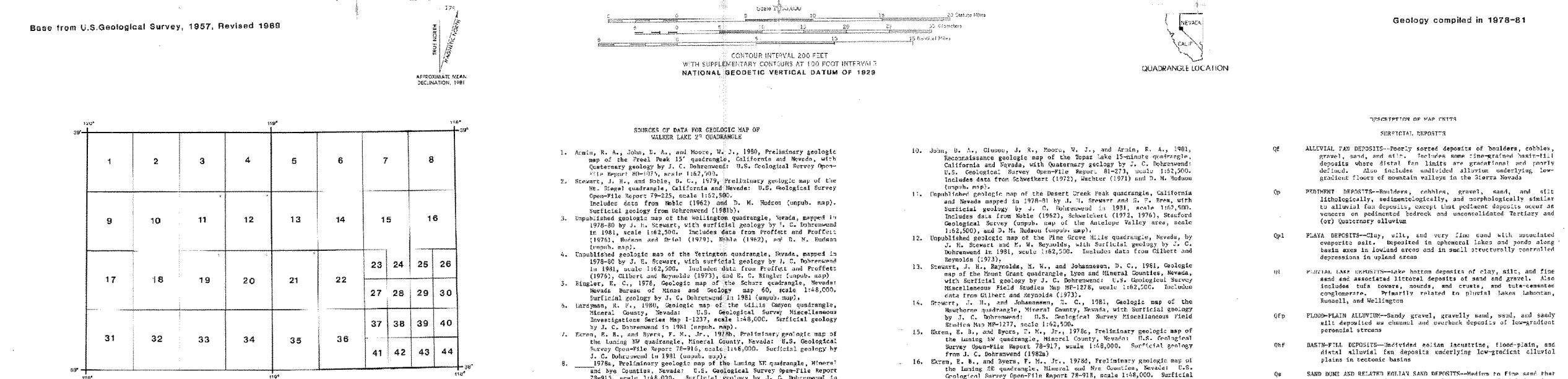
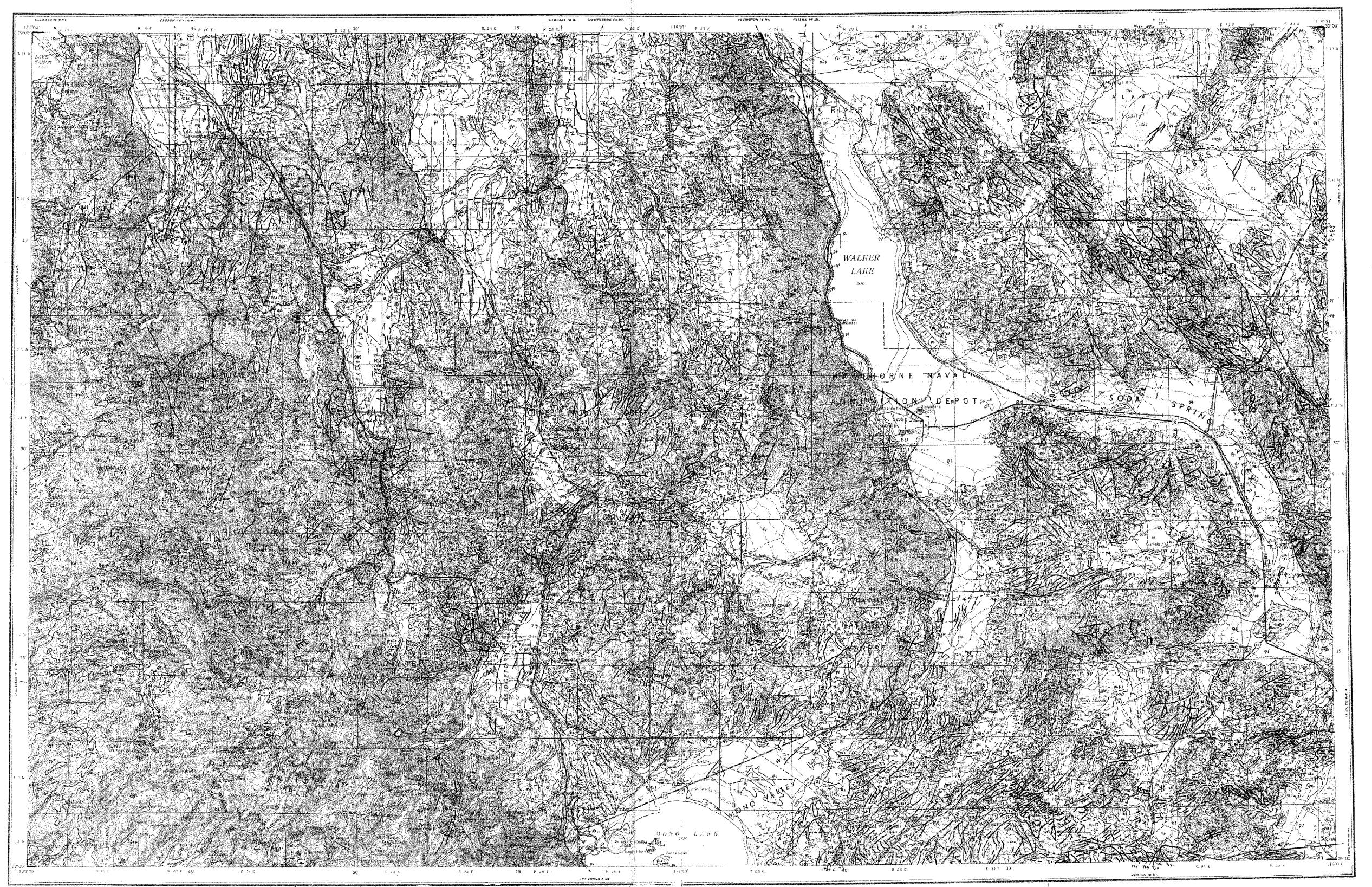


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

pared in cooperation with the  
Bureau of Mines and Geology

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD STUDIES  
MAY 1962 A

This map is part of a folio of maps of the Walker Lake 1° by 2° quadrangle, California and Nevada, prepared under the Conterminous United States Mineral Assessment Program.



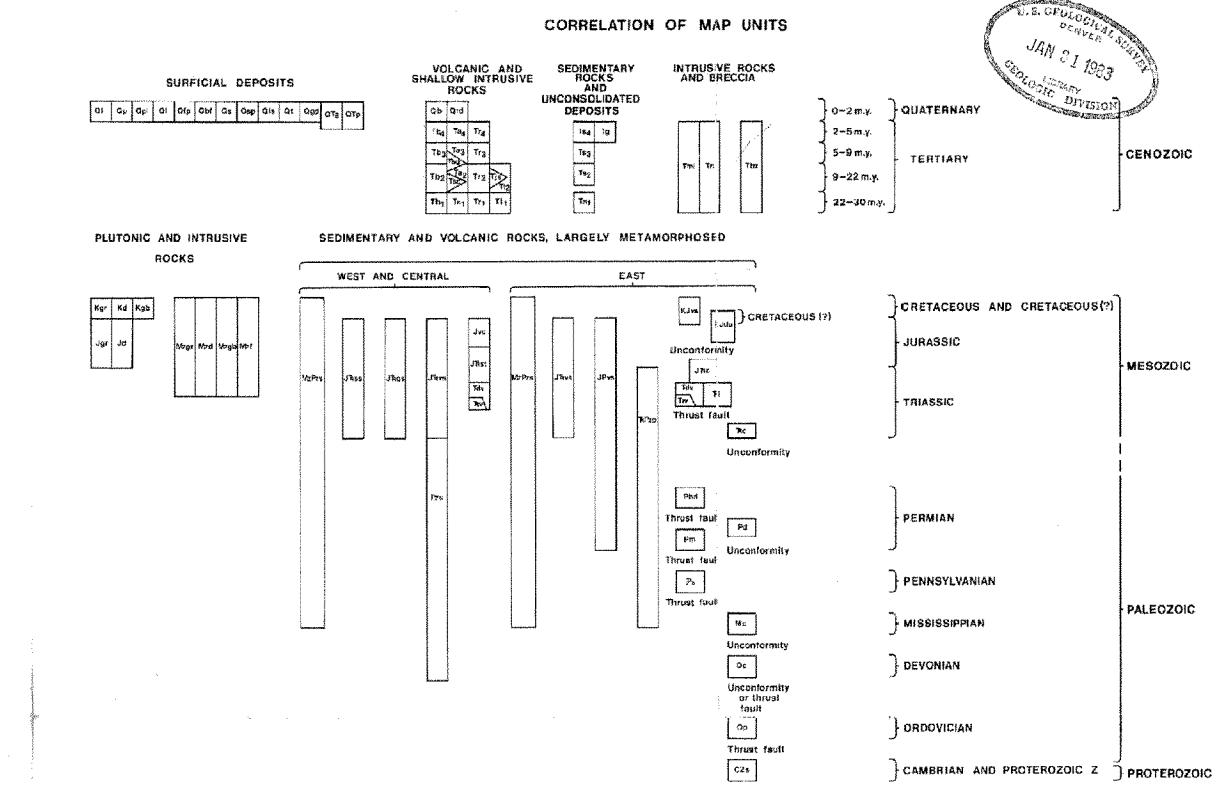
GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE WALKER LAKE 1° BY 2° QUADRANGLE,  
CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA

P-11

John H. Stewart, John F. Carlson, and Darr C. Johannessen

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ANY ILLEGIBILITIES OR ~~W5/11/11~~  
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- | SEDIMENTARY ROCKS AND UNCONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS  |   |
|--|---|
| Ts <sub>1</sub>  | SEDIMENTARY ROCKS--Sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerate. Includes some poorly dated deposits that could be older.   |
| Tg   | GRAVEL--Unconsolidated boulders, cobbles, and gravel.   |
| Ts <sub>2</sub>  | SEDIMENTARY ROCKS--Sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerate. Includes the Keweenaw Metasedimentary Rock Formation of Asgaard (1956) as modified by Gilbert and Reynolds (1973). Also includes debris deposits, principally masses of landslides breccia, mapped by Ercan and Byers (1978).  |
| Ts <sub>3</sub>  | SEDIMENTARY ROCKS--Slate, sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerate. Mostly younger than about 15 m.y., locally includes units of tuff and volcanic breccia (abar). Includes the Gold Valley Formation of Averland (1948) as modified by Gilbert and Reynolds (1973).  |
| Ts <sub>4</sub>  | SEDIMENTARY ROCKS--Sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerate. Locally tuffaceous.  |
| INTRUSIVE ROCKS AND BRECCIA  |   |
| Tm <sub>1</sub>  | INTRUSIVE ROCKS OF MAFIC AND INTERMEDIATE COMPOSITION--Aphanitic, porphyritic, and fine- to medium-grained subvolcanic and hypabyssal intrusive rocks.  |
| Tm <sub>2</sub>  | HYALOMATIC INTRUSIVE ROCKS--Aphanitic and porphyritic subvolcanic and hypabyssal intrusive rocks.   |
| Tm <sub>3</sub>  | HYALOMATIC--Tectonic breccia, sedimentary breccia and breccia of uncertain origin. Most extensively exposed in northeast part of quadrangle (Baron and Byers, 1978a) where it occurs near major strike-slip faults.   |
| PLUTONIC AND INTRUSIVE ROCKS <sup>1</sup>  |   |
| Kgr  | GRANITIC ROCKS--Mostly granite and granodiorite. Dated radiometrically or by field relations to dated rocks.  |
| Kd   | DIORITIC ROCKS--Consists mostly of diorite or quartz diorite dated radiometrically or by field relations to dated rocks.  |
| Kgb  | GABBRO AND RELATED ROCKS--Consists of the Swanger Creek Mafic Complex of Schwabekert (1976), dated by Rb-Sr methods as Cretaceous (R. K. Mueller, oral commun., 1981).  |
| Kg <sub>kr</sub>   | GRANITIC ROCKS--Mostly granite and granodiorite. Radiometrically undated or inconclusively dated. Field relations do not permit an age assignment other than Mesozoic.  |
| Kg <sub>3d</sub>   | DIORITIC ROCKS--Consists mostly of diorite or quartz diorite. Radiometrically undated or inconclusively dated. Field relations do not permit an age assignment other than Mesozoic.   |
| Kf   | FELSITE, DACITE, PURPHIRE, AND QUARTZ PURPHIRE--Shown only in Garfield Hills and in northern Wassuk Range. Possibly similar to pyroxenitic and amphibolic intrusive rocks in the Gifford Range (Harden, 1969), which are older than Cretaceous (K. W. Byers, oral commun., 1979). Similar rocks may occur elsewhere in the quadrangle within areas of poorly studied volcano and sedimentary rocks of Triassic and Jurassic age.  |
| Jgr  | GRANITIC ROCKS--Mostly granite and granodiorite. Dated radiometrically or by field relations to dated rocks.  |
| Jd   | DIORITIC ROCKS--Consists mostly of diorite or quartz diorite. Dated radiometrically or by field relations to dated rocks.   |
| SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCKS (LARGELY METAMORPHOSED)<br>IN WESTERN AND CENTRAL PART OF QUADRANGLE <sup>2</sup>   |   |
| Mba <sub>a</sub>   | SERPENTINITE--Small bodies near Twin Lakes and Matterhorn Peak in the Sierra Nevada (Chesterman, 1973). According to Chesterman (1973) the serpentinite was derived from pyroxenite and associated andesitic lava.  |
| Jb <sub>ws</sub>   | SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE--Siltstones and sandstones interbedded with minor conglomerate, limestone, and tuff. Generally metamorphosed to schist, phyllite, grano-schist, and foliolite. Includes West Antelope sequence of Schwabekert (1976).   |
| Jk <sub>qs</sub>   | QUARTZITE AND SCHIST--Crossbedded quartzite, biotite-andalusite schist, and minor amounts of marble and rai-mafic hornfels.   |
| Jb <sub>ve</sub>   | VULCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS--Mostly lava flows and breccia of intermediate composition; some silicic flows and ash-flow tuffs; minor argillite, sandstone, conglomerate, and limestone. Detrital rocks commonly volcanoclastic. May include some Cretaceous rocks.   |
| Jv <sub>ws</sub>   | VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS--Mylonitic to ductile leucogabbro tuff, and flows intercalated with welded tuff, bedded tuff and tuff breccia, andesitic flows, and violent sandstone massive-hedged welded tuff, andesitic flows, and violent sandstone massive-hedged welded tuff, and tuff breccia. Includes Units 3, 4, and 5 of the Gold Spring Formation, all of Hobo (1962, 1963). The Double Spring Formation may be partly or entirely Cretaceous in age. In the Pine Nut and Singapar Range, basal 200 m consists of well-sorted fine- to coarse-grained lithic arenite and wacke of the Preachers Formation of Hobo (1962, 1963). In the Singapar Range, a gypsum bed about 200 m thick underlies the lithic arenite.   |
| Jb <sub>at</sub>   | SILTSTONE, SANDSTONE, AND VOLCANIC CONGLOMERATE--Consists of thin-bedded carbonaceous siltstone and intercalated volcanic tuff, sandstone, conglomerate, and sparse carbonate beds of the Cardnerville Formation of Hobo (1962, 1963) and unlabeled units.  |
| Jb <sub>iv</sub>   | LIMESTONE AND VOLCANIC ROCKS--Consists of thick-bedded limestone and marble, minor dolomite, and intercalated tuff breccia, lapilli-tuff, tuff, pyroclastite, welded tuff, siltstones, sandstones, and calcareous quartz sandstone of the Oregon Park Formation of Hobo (1962, 1963) and correlative rocks in the Singapar Range near Yerington and locally elsewhere in the central part of the quadrangle. Upper Triassic.  |
| Kv   | VOLCANIC ROCKS--Andesitic and rhyolitic flows, breccias, and sediments in the Singapar Range near Yerington. About 215 m.y. old on basis of a Rb-Sr isochron age (McDonald, 1977).  |
| Pz <sub>u</sub>  | METABEDDED TECTONIC ROCKS, UNIDENTIFIED--Argillite, slate, hornfels, metasilicate, quartzite, lignite, and metacarbonate. Includes intercalates between Conway Summit and Mill Creek northwest of Mono Lake that is Pennsylvanian (C. E. Stevens, oral commun., 1980). Other parts of the unit are considered to be Mississippian (Gosse and others, 1970) and still other parts to be Early Ordovician to Early Devonian in age (J. C. Muller, Jr., written commun., 1979) on the basis of fossils from the unit south of the quadrangle.  |
| SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCKS IN<br>EASTERN PART OF QUADRANGLE  |   |
| Mb <sub>as</sub>   | SEDIMENTARY--In eastern Garfield Hills. Serpentinite and associated carbonatic rocks. Inclusions of probable tectonic slices of sedimentary rocks.  |
| Jb <sub>vs</sub>   | VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS--Mostly lava flows and breccia of intermediate composition; some silicic flows and ash-flow tuffs; minor argillite, sandstone, conglomerate, and limestone. Detrital rocks commonly volcanoclastic. Weakly to moderately metamorphosed, particularly near contacts with gneissic rocks. May include some Cretaceous rocks.   |
| Jp <sub>vn</sub>   | VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS--Lava flows of intermediate composition, silicic tuffs, and flows of Permian to Jurassic age. Also includes young rocks of uncertain age that may be related to the Persian Black Dyke Formation of Speed (1977) as well as volcanic and sedimentary rocks that may be Triassic and Jurassic in age. Generally weakly to moderately metamorphosed.   |
| R <sub>b</sub> <sub>pk</sub>   | ROCKS OF PINEHORN ALBION--Consists of two structural units (R. C. Speed, written commun., 1981). A lower unit extending from 11 km west of Gardnerville to 8 km east of Gardnerville consists of disrupted rocks in an matrix of weakly foliated serpentinite; blocks are of variable shapes and size and have maximum lengths exceeding 10 m. The upper unit of rock includes crystalline limestone, silicified sandstone, and siltstone, breccia, bedded chert, massive greenstone, welded tuff, sedimentary breccia, quartz sandstone, and serpentinite; fossils recovered from blocks range from Mississippian to Early Triassic in age. Upper structural unit occurs only between 3 and 8 km east of Gardnerville and consists of thrust slices, including (1) slaty nodular dolomite, (2) dolomite, and carbonaceous dolomite; sandstone containing relictive fossils that range from Mississippian to Early Triassic; (2) interbedded mudstone and thin-bedded chert of Carboniferous age; (3) undated slate; and (4) calcareous mudstone and fine-grained sandstone and thin-bedded limestone of late Early Triassic and Cretaceous ages. |
| Kj <sub>jk</sub>   | VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS--Mylonitic breccia, tuff, and volcanic conglomerate and sandstone. Minor metadolomite, schist, and lenticular limestone. Consists of three lithologically similar, but structurally separate sequences. One sequence in the Excelsior Mountains and in Gardnerville (Speed and Kistler, 1980). A second sequence in the Pint Mountain and in Lone Mountain, possibly Early Cretaceous (Speed and Kistler, 1980). The third sequence is also in the Pint Mountain and is Early Jurassic (Speed, 1977, 1981).  |
| Kj <sub>du</sub>   | DUNLOP FORMATION (ORTHOCLASIC AND JURASSIC)--Consists of a heterogeneous complex of (1) orthoclasic metagabbros and metacherts composed of highly altered clasts of older Paleozoic and lower Mesozoic rocks; (2) voluminous sedimentary rocks derived from Mesozoic volcanic rocks; (3) pure quartz sandstone; (4) shallow-marine and intertidal carbonate; and (5) volcanic rocks, mostly andesitic. The Andesites contain fossils of Early Jurassic age in its basal part. The formation is as thick as 1,400 m, and the middle and upper parts probably are Middle and Late Ordovician or Cambrian in age.  |
| Jk <sub>s</sub>  | SUNSHINE AND CARBS FORMATIONS--Shale, thin-bedded limestone, and sparse sandstone. Lower Jurassic and Upper Triassic.   |
| B <sub>b</sub> <sub>iv</sub>   | LIMESTONE AND VOLCANIC ROCKS--Consists of limestone, volcanogenic sedimentary rocks, and volcanic rocks of intermediate and silicic composition and minor amounts of shale, argillite, and hornfels. In the Garfield Hills, includes the Ramon Formation of Hobo (1978), consisting of rocks formerly included in the Loring Formation by Ferguson and Muller (1964). Also includes rocks correlated with the Loring Formation by Bardyman (1980) and Ercan and Byers (1978a, b, c) in the northeast part of the quadrangle.  |
| VOLCANIC ROCKS AND BRECCIAS  |   |
| N <sub>v</sub>   | VOLCANIC ROCKS--Lava flows and breccias of intermediate composition with phenocrysts of plagioclase and altered mafic minerals. Minor amounts of mafic ashbreccia and conglomerate. Includes peridotitic and ultramafic intrusions rare, mapped by McDonald (1980) in the Gifford Range and considered by him to be Jurassic.   |
| R <sub>1</sub>   | LUNING FORMATION--Limestone and dolomite, and lesser amounts of slate, argillite, and chert-pebble conglomerate.  |
| T <sub>c</sub>   | CANTERELLA FORMATION--Dolomite and siltstone, fine-grained sandstone, minor limestone, and chert grain sandstone in lower part grading upward into thick succession of pebbly volcanogenic sandstone and turbidite. Lower Triassic.   |
| Pbd  | BLACK DIKE FORMATION OF SPEED (1977)--Consists of mafic volcanic breccia (70 percent), intercalated volcanogenic sedimentary rocks (15 percent), and lava, dikes, and plugs (15 percent). Dated by K-Ar methods on hornblende in volcanic rocks (Speed, 1977).  |
| D  | DIABLO FORMATION--Chert-quartz sandstone, chert-pebble conglomerate, and sedimentary breccia.   |
| Pn   | NINA FORMATION OF SPEED (1977)--Volcanogenic turbidite, both fine and coarse grained, and lesser amounts of chert, pelitic rocks, and quartz sandstone (Speed, 1977).   |
| Pz   | SANDSTONE, FELITE, AND CHERT--Sandstone, felitic, locally pebbly. Felite locally silty, commonly homogeneous but also includes thin sandstone beds. Chert thin bedded, contains radiolarites dated as Middle Pennsylvania by D. L. Jones (written commun., 1980).   |
| Mc   | CARBONATE ROCKS--Dolomite and minor limestone. Originally assigned to Hobo Formation by Ferguson and others (1954) but now known to be Mississippian in age (Poole and Sandberg, 1977; Speed and others, 1977) and no longer assigned to the Hobo.  |
| Sc   | CARBONATE AND SILICEOUS ROCKS--Liny quartz sandstone and sandy limestone, peloidized limestone, fine-textured limestone, siliceous shale, chert and siliceous hornfels (Stanley and others, 1977; Stewart, 1979). Structurally interleaved with the Ordovician Palmette Formation.  |
| Op   | PALMETTO FORMATION--Pyritic to hornfelsic shales, limestones, chert, and dolomite, interbedded with dolomitic dolomite. Locally contains pyrite, stromatoporoids (Stanley and others, 1977; Stewart, 1979). Radiolaria locally occur in chert. Common framb. dolomite. Structurally interleaved with Devonian rocks.  |
| Sp <sub>z</sub>  | SILICIC HORNFELLS, MARBLE, AND CALCO-SILICATE HORNFELLS--Includes the Proterozoic Z and Lower Cambrian Composite Formation and the lower Cambrian Polito and Nubiles Formations.  |
| ---  | CONTACT--Quenched where location uncertain.   |
| ---  | HIGH-ANGLE FAULT--Dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed. Roll and bar on downthrown side.  |
| ---  | LOW-ANGLE FAULT--Dashed where approximately located. Sawtooth on upper plate.   |
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